THE SOUTH.

Reports of the Special Correspondents of the Herald.

Commerce, Crops and Politics in Virginia.

The Negroes Opposed to Recommunition, as it Prevents Condication.

A Mew Folidcal Party Forming in Mississippi.

APPLATS IN LOUISIANA AND ARRANSAS.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALS.

From Alexandria to Warrenton-Movement of Virginia Land Owners-The Waste Land Around Manasas-Bone Heaps Along the Road-The Piedment Country of Virginia-Warrenton and the War-A iRepublican Meeting-How They are Waking Up the South-The Women of Warrenton.

Warrenton, Fauquier county, Va., June 14, 1367.

From Alexandria to Warrenton, Va., some fifty odd miles, there is much to interest the historian, the political country.

there is much to interest the historian, the politiian and the land hunter. On the land question it may esaid that the whole of Old Virginia, or that section ying east of the Blue Ridge chain of mountains, is in the market, and that land owners are as anxious to sell at a sacrifice as merchants who have bills to meet and

wners at Alexandria last night, Mr. J. S. Barbour in chair, the gist of which may be gathered from the bie and resolutions adopted, to wit :-

in, and whereas in the same will afford facilities for eatiations into smaller farms will afford facilities for eating the solved, that an association be organized to urge upon its land owners the policy of cutting up their is made and putting them into market; to gather inform the sate of indexect the sate of indexect the sate of indexect assorted. That the association be called the V assorted. That the association be called the V assorted apany, with power to receive subscriptor. Think Land r prices, and to sell the same, and that books be supported.

This is an important move that books be the same of the books be ind with a little assistance from the State, which will smigration from the North and from Europe to this beautiful and invise control and from Europe to this comparatively poor in soil, the result of two , but it has the advantages of the game, the fine and inlets emptying into Chesapeake bay. The Picd-ment section, running along the flank of the Blue Ridge, from Harper's Ferry southward to Charlotteeville and below, is an elevated country, from thirty to fifty miles in width, and more charming to the eye, with its ever varying combinations of mountains, hills, plains and valleys, fields and forests, fortile in soit, with a delightful climate of the purest air, and abounding in springs and aircams of sparkling, cool and densious water, and also in water power without limit. This is destined to become one of the most famous regions of the world for its beef, mutton, wool, milk, butter and choose, and all the fruits of the tem perate zone.

Passing through the tidewater district to-day, in leaving the immediate valley of the Polomse, and through the impoverished but still desirable lands of Fairfux county, tooking rich in their luxuriant crops of ripering wheat, we approach from the plains of Manassas the Piodmont region proper, along the instep of the Blue Ridge.

The Virginia Springs—What They Were and What They Are—The Fanquier White Sulphur—A Ghastly Spectacle—No Hopes of Summer Visitors from the South. but Great Expectations from the North.

Faugurar White Sulphur Springs, Near Warrenten, Va., June 14, 1867.

Like Beauregard among the débris of Fort Sumter, the traveller may sit among the ruins of this once magnificent establishment brooding upon the declations and dinasters of war. The armies of McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant, and the foldiers of Sigel, especially, can tell how this work of destruction was Hooker, Meade and Grant, and the soldiers of Sigel, especially, can tell how this work of destruction was brought about. Over all the wasied country, from the Potomac to the Wilderseen, there is not a more ghastly spectacle of ruin and decay than this—in these smoked and dingy columns which mark the place where once stood a great temple of fashion, and in these rows of empty cottages, windowiess and doorless, damp and mouldering to docay. In 1800, we are told, there were as many at once as seven hundred guests at this place; in 1867 the only inhabitants are a few poor families who have found shelter here, with their pigs and who have found shelter here, with their pigs and chickens, in those dilapidated cottages. As it was, the place, with its improvements, must have cost over a quarter of a million; as they are, these roins—the springs and the plantation of seven hundred acres of into lands to which they are attached, as we learn—any all be had for fifty thousand dollars, on easy terms. The owner can't improve, has no money, and is in the market with hundreds of others in Eastern Virginia from Manassas to Charlottesville and below, embracing five hundred thousand acres of the nicest and most desirable farms, and in one of the very healthlest sections of the United States, as well as one of the most beautiful and picturesque in its geographical features.

Politics and Parties—Result of the Harmonic Convention—The State to be Carried by Ne-groey—The Blacks Opposed—Disloyalty in the Action of Courts—Robert Guld Rampant— Journalism in Richmond.

The recent barmonizing convention of political parin the Capitel square, resulted in the coalition of 136 two factions in the State of the republican party. The gen material aid in this much desired direction. It is now the palpable conclusion that the State will be carried by the ropublicans. The whites represented by Botts, and merged into the Hunps at party, make but a drop in the bucket of what an white vote in Virginia would but throughout the whole South there is every

administration of justice to either one party or the other, and nothing short of the removal of these magistrates and all other judicial officials will improve the present state of affairs.

General Schoffeld is now at Old Point, visiting his family at the Chesapeake Institute, recently fitted up for the use of the department ladies here during the summer, and it is said he will not return till July, when it is supposed the work of registration will be theroughly under way.

Since the demise of the Times here the Examiner and Dipact-have been struggling for the supromacy. The latter is said to command the most capital, while the former is now published on the co-operative shore "system," not requiring near one-half the capital of its opponent in consequence. These two journals were the main bidders at the sale, and it now appears that the Dipactch was outgeneralled in having to pay \$3,200 for the privilege of completing the contracts for a number of half-pay advertisements of the defunct paper, while its rival, the Examiner, was smart enough to secure the services of the most talented employée of the Times, besides a large sharge of the patrons of that paper. The extreme dulness of journalism in the South now matters the context for life a hard and bitter struggle, in which every available force is marshalled.

The Radical Movement in Virginin-Loyal Activity Everywhere-Alexandria Meetings-Registration-How it is Expected the Radicals Will Carry the State, and How Ail the Outside States are to be Brought In or Kept Ont-Not One of Them to be Admitted Till After the Presidential Election and the Ratification of the Pending Constitutional Amend-Loyal Lengues South.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 15, 1867.

Loyal Leagues South.

Alexandria, Va., June 15, 1867.

From Danville, on her southern frontier, to Leesburg, near her northern boundary, and from Staunton, at the head of the Shenandoah Valley, to this lattle old rusty colonial city of Alexandria, there are in Virginia only three classes of operatives who now exhibit any signs of activity and enterprise. They are, first, the planters and farmers, engaged in working their crops, and they, whites and blacks, but particularly the whites—a new thing—men, womes and children, in field or garden, are working with a will. Secondly, the various burial corps, engaged in hunting up the remains of Union soldiers siain in the late war, and in burying them in the new national cemeteries, and in ornamenting these enclo-

engaged in hunting up the remains of Union soldiers siain in the late war, and in burying them in the new national cometeries, and in ornamenting these enclosures. Wherever there is a party of workmen employed in one of these pretty cemeteries there is a touch of Northern industry and active improvement, which tells us exactly what is wanted for the resurrection and regeneration of the South. Thirdly, the busiest men in Virginia are the managers of the radical party with their plan of operations for the possession of the State.

The late squabbles of Messra. Botta, Underwood and Hunnicut, as the central managers at Richmond, having been reconciled on a prospective division of the spoils, through the friendly mediation of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and his national radical committee, the party all over Virginia is now at work vigorously and hopefully to gain the State. Here in Alexandria radical meetings and republican clubs, a mixed commission of whites and negroes, are the order of the night. They have thus a general city organization and a club or loyal leagues in every election procinct, and all in active rapport with Richmond and Washington, and with all the party movements of the interior. On Monday next the registration of voters under the restriction of Congress begins here, and will conditive four days. The radicals, it may be safely predicted, will have so thoroughly canvassed the field that every enfranchised negro will be brought in and every distranchised white shut out. They are provided with the snews of war from the contral directories at Washington and Richmond, and the Freedmen's Bereau and their loyal leagues. They have the funds, the agents and the machinery, while the opposition have nothing, absolutely nothing, to work with, in having no money and no sources of supply.

"What can we do," says a despairing Johnson conservation, "but is this thing go by defauit." De what we may it will be manipulated spainst us. These hints we cannot meet this potential electionserial trick. It is foll

profer to continue things sometime longer just as hey are. With reconstruction their vocation will be gone; and so their real game is to put off the initial State Convention."

"True, sir; but the strong point is with the acrose. We are warned that if we reject these present reconstruction terms of Congress we may look out for something wore. That means confection. Very good. But don't you see that if by the popular yote the mitial proposition of a State convention is defeated the whole scheme falls to the ground, and the coast is clear for Stevens and his confiscation bill? Mark, then, if the negre yole of Virginia is not cast protty nearly solid against a convention. I tell you, sir, the negre is after that forty acres of ground."

From other conservative politicians in Virginia, at different points, we learn that they have no faith in this existing plan of reconstruction as a finality. "The pending constitutional amendment, as a primary condition, allowing each State to adopt or reject negro suffrag, they say will not stand. It will be taken up and amended in this Congress so as to make universal suffrage in every State the Supreme law of the federal constitution; and as this will carry us beyond the Presidential election of 1803 not one of the ten excluded States will have a voice in it—not one. The radicals, my dear sir, have the power in Congress, and they intend to hold it."

"But you force the possible interruption of a financial constitution; and as this will carry the day in Congress, which was more and sees further than all yor half way politicians put together. Between reportions in the loval leagues of the South. The radical nervoes of Virginia, for instance, are denouncing them in all their clubs. This fact they preciam but as these club hold their confidential business meetings with closed doors, we can only guess what they are driving at from the droppings of their outside conversations. From all that we see and hear, and from all that we know, we, the people of the ten excluded States moth to s

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A New Political Movement—The Southern States to Form a Political Party—Radicals and Democrats to be Ignored—Senator Al-com, of Miss., One of the Londers. Granada, Miss., June 10, 1867.

by the Thad Stevens radicals, and from the intermediat

prise. Bold and fearless, and thoroughly convergant with the history of his State, he felt himself in a double sense "at home?" in the trainent of his sabject. Supported by a large majority of the intelligence of Mississippl, he has been em boldened and encouraged to continue, and already feels sanguine that he will only about the reorganization of that State, and masterial about the reorganization of that State, and masterial about the reorganization of that State, and masterial about the reorganization of the State, and masterial about the reorganization of the State, and masterial about the reorganization of the State, and masterial and increases. Brownlow-niden as it is, he expects to make more than an impression, and to assist in the formation of a truly conservative party that will push to the wall the Etherdiges and Brownlows, and all those who live by public scitement, preferring to feed passion to educating reason.

Herefore, works of wisdom are partnemetry directed have felled to participate in political affairs. Dreading the democracy (author of all their woes) on the one hand, and the confuscating, tongue-lashing radicals on the other, they could not honestly give their support to either, dad the confuscating, tongue-lashing radicals on the other, they could not honestly give their support to either, dad the confuscating, tongue-lashing radicals on the other, they could not honestly give their support to either, dad the confuscating, tongue-lashing radicals on the other, they could not honestly give their support to either, and the support of the love the support to either, and the support of the love the support of the country are administered by inefficiency in a Congress that is continually legislating against the possibility of democratic and the support of the support of the country are administered by inefficiency in a Congress that is continually legislating against the possibility of democratic and the support of the

LOUISIANA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD Prospects for 1868-The Crops-Supplies for the South-Court Decisions Favorable to

The Southern States are looking forward to the year 1868 for a much better condition of affairs than has prerotefore. They have planted largely and abundantly in corn, which will provide bread, fatten pork, beef and chickens, and also make forage for stock. Supplies, such as meat, bread and forage required for 1838, will be nearly all produced in the South. This year the and required a large amount of capital. This was mainly owing to the failure of the corn and partial failure of the

has proved an entire success. The freedmen never worked better or more industriously; they fully understand their position, and consequently teel a deep interest in cultivating the crop well and in time. I never per hand as wages, and the result was the lands were badly worked and the freedmen lazy and trilling. Now they do a full day's work and obtain a quarter of the crop, I furnishing the supples. If they average ten bales per hand, as in old times, they will realize \$250 each, provided cotton remains at its present market value.

ARKARSAS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

two small cannon the only artillery de the river, the ground being bigh and forming part of an permanent military post. At two angles of the walls and outside are several buildings belonging to the fort, which though showing a hetreogenous mixture of material and architecture, doubtless serve fully the purposes for which they were built, in connection with the Quartermaster, Commissary and other departments. Fort Smith, as it stands, was commenced in 1838 by Major Thomas, now General Thomas, of the Quartermaster's Department, and completed four years later. At the breaking out of the rebellion it massed into the hands of the rebels, and and completed four years later. At the breaking out of the rebellion it passed into the hands of the rebels, and was held by them until 1863, when General Blunt, then commanding the First Division of the Army of the Frontier, after taking Van Buren, occupied it with a federal force. The enemy, however, as will be remembered, fled without a battle, only stopping to burn buildings containing Confederate stores, blow up a magazine and destroy the steamboats at the wharf. Their not destroying the fort can only be attributed to their hasty flight. Subsequent to the surrender, when General Hunt, Chief of Artillery in the Army of the Potomac during the war, was in command here, one of the buildings in the fort accidentally caught fire and was burned. This building was a counterpart of the one now occupied by the officers—a two story brick building, some one hundred and fifty feet long by forty wide, with double porticoes on the front and rear. Its loss was a serious one, as well as largely detracting from the artistic beauty and completeness of the fort. The chief one, as well as largely detracting from the artistic beauty and completeness of the fort. The chief importance now attaching to the fort is as the distributing point for several posts in the Indian Territory, as also throughout the State. Its present garrison consists of the headquarters and Company F, Nineteenth United States infantry, Colonel De Lancey Floyd Jones, Nineteenth infantry, in command, assisted by Captain Charles W. Miner, Twenty-second infantry, as Quartermaster, and Lieutenant John G. Leefe, Nineteenth infantry, as Adjutant—all officers who made fine and britfant records for themselves during the war.

sy Captain Charles w. Addutant—all officers who made fine and brillfant records for themselves during the war. Everything is kept in the finest order; uncommon neatness and system show themselves in every department, and the soldiers evince a thorough drill and discipline. But there is an earlier history of Fort Smith, going considerably back of the dates given.

The post of Fort Smith was established as early as 1818 by Major William Bradford, of the rifles. The buildings which then constituted the garrison were located at the junction of the Poteau and Arkansax rivers. Afterwards the fort was abandoned, and a new military post, called Fort Coffee, established twenty-five miles further up the river. In turn this was given up and the post re-established here. It was here General Zachary Taylor had for a long time his headquarters, and it was likewise the rendervous of troops sent to Mexico during the Mexican war—the barracks they occupied, though a melancholy waste of rulins, being suit visible. The building which General Taylor had as his headquarters is still standing, though greatly rejuvenated and altered from what it was by the addition of a new story, a fresh coat of paint, a neat white picket fence and an octagonal tower, with a bell inside. Instead of being occupied for military purposes, however, it is now used as a convent—St. Anne's convent, of the order of Mercy. Gilttering brass buildings, show penaletts, clanging swords and the old fashioned cockade hats, imperiously majestic, with waving plumes, have given pines to cioistered cells, a small, exquisite chapel, long sarcedotal robes and the severely strict tollet of nuns; and in lieu of card playing and drinking whiskey, and the jocund song and pleasing joke—It is to be presumed the young officers of those days indulged in these modern pastimes of the army—are prayers and penances, and counting beeds and rigid score indulged in these modern pastimes of the army—are prayers and penances, and counting beads and rigid score in the profess of the world

coming down here and writing against us in the Northern papers. There was General Bitust. He came down
here since the war and was General Bitust. He came down
here since the war and was General Bitust. He came down
here since the war and was well and courteously treated
overywhere, and he goes back and writes most outragoously against the people of this State. I felt, for
any the glibbet bins; "and here I thought his end at
ms assumed a disagreeably intensified look of pointed
meaning."

"I feel confident," said Colonel Johnson, who raised
the first loyal regiment in this State, the member elect
to Congress from the Third district and President of the
Union State Convention held at Luttle Rock, "that the
conservative element will be in the majority is the coming convention, but that the radical will possess the
greater strength. And here lot me explain that conservative, as used in this State, means nothing more of less
than one who has been a robel and radical citizen failing
short of the robel standard of loyalty. Issay who are
conservative elements will be in the superior of the robel standard of loyalty. Binay who are
conserved to the robel standard of loyalty. Binay who are
conserved to the robel standard of loyalty. Binay who are
conserved to the robel standard of loyalty. Binay who are
conserved to the robel of the population of the robel
standard of loyalty. Binay who are
conserved to the reach of a military post, no such
apprehensions need be entertained now. From all this
is augur a restorating of harmonious relations in the futures. It is only reconstruction working out its legitmoved the robe of the robe of the property of the robe
at reconstruction measure by Congress. It is safe to
cast on the Union side throughout the State.

As a further exhibit of the prevailing political sentiment here a fitting companion picture to the above will be
coast on the Union side throughout the State.

As a further exhibit of the prevailing to the safe of
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REPUBLICAN RECONSTRUCTION IN VINGINIA

At the monthly meeting of the Union League Club of this city, on Thursday evening, the President, Mr. Jay, called to the chair Mr. George C. Ward, and made a verbal report on behalf of his associates, Mr. John G. Holbrook, Colonel George F. Noyes and Colonel Thomas R. Van Buren, of their late mission to Virginia. He said that the differences among the Unionists of that State, although, as Mr. Botts said, they rested upon etiquette rather than upon principle, had reached a point where they threatened an absolute and fatal division of the party. Exception had been taken by Mr. Botts, Mr. Chandler and other gentlemen representing a large number of cubstantial Union men throughout Virginia, to the convention held at Etchmood in April last by